

# Clinical Features and Prognostic Factors in Elderly Koreans with Advanced Non-Small-Cell Lung Cancer in a Tertiary Referral Hospital

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**Background:** More than half of cases for advanced non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) occur in elderly patients with a median age at diagnosis of 70 years. The aim of our study was to examine the clinical features and prognostic factors contributing to mortality in elderly patients with advanced NSCLC.

**Methods:** Following a retrospective review of clinical data, 122 patients aged 70 years and over with a histopathological diagnosis of locally advanced (stage IIIB, n=32) and metastatic (stage IV, n=90) NSCLC between 2005 and 2011 were enrolled.

**Results:** The median age was 76 years (interquartile range, [IQR], 72–80 years), and 85 (70%) patients were male. Fifty-seven (46%) patients had never smoked, and 17 (19%) were in a malnourished state with a body mass index (BMI) of <18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. The initial treatments included chemotherapy (40%) and radiotherapy (7%), but 57% of the patients received supportive care only. The 1-year survival rate was 32%, and the 3-year survival rate was 4%, with a median survival duration of 6.2 months (IQR, 2.5–15.3 months). Male gender (hazard ratio [HR], 2.2; 95% confidence interval [CI], 1.3–3.9; p=0.005), low BMI (HR, 2.3; 95% CI, 1.3–3.9; p=0.004), and supportive care only (HR, 1.9; 95% CI, 1.2–2.9; p=0.007) were independent predictors of shorter survival based on a Cox proportional hazards model.

**Conclusion:** Elderly patients with advanced NSCLC had a poor prognosis, particularly male patients, those with a low BMI, and those who received supportive care only.

**Keywords:** Carcinoma, Non-Small-Cell Lung; Aged; Prognosis; Mortality

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## Introduction

Compared with other cancers, the incidence of lung cancer has decreased since 2000. However, it remains the leading cause of cancer mortality according to Korean national statistics<sup>1</sup>. In addition, it has been reported that compared with other cancers, the incidence of lung cancer in individuals aged 70 years and older has increased rapidly<sup>1</sup>. According to a survey conducted by the Society of Korean Lung Cancer, the average age of patients initially diagnosed with lung cancer in 2005 was 64.7 years, and ~14% were over the age of 75 years<sup>2</sup>. Of the patients reviewed from a therapeutic perspective, 73.4% among all subjects underwent antitumor therapy, whereas only 47.1% in elderly subgroup more than 75 years of age received antitumor therapy<sup>2</sup>. The incidence of antitumor therapy in elderly subgroup was significantly less than those in the all subjects group.

More than 60% of patients diagnosed with non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) have stage IIIB disease or higher<sup>3</sup>, and surgical treatment is not possible at the time of diagnosis. Although elderly patients required initial chemotherapy and/or radiotherapy, the treatment may be delayed secondary to family values in Korea; decisions may be made by members of the family and not from a medical standpoint<sup>4</sup>. In addition, physicians often do not perform aggressive treatment in elderly patients because of concerns regarding aging, organ dysfunction, and associated multiple comorbid conditions. However, an increased interest in appropriate antitumor therapy for elderly patients with lung cancer could improve survival<sup>5,6</sup>; thus, recognition of this issue is needed.

In a previous study, prognostic factors of NSCLC included age, gender, performance status (PS), histological type, stage, and treatment<sup>2</sup>. Advanced age was associated with a poor clinical outcome in patients with NSCLC. Much research has focused on the clinical outcomes and prognostic factors in patients with advanced NSCLC. Few studies have attempted to identify the clinical features and outcomes, and the predictive factors associated with mortality in elderly patients with advanced NSCLC are not well defined. This retrospective study was undertaken to identify the clinical features and prognostic factors contributing to mortality in elderly Korean patients with advanced NSCLC.

## Materials and Methods

### 1. Patients

Patients with a diagnosis of primary lung cancer confirmed by cytologic or histologic evaluation, who were over the age of 70 years, and who were admitted to the Ewha Womans University Hospital between January 2005 and January 2011 were enrolled. Following a review of the medical records, data

on age at the time of diagnosis, gender, smoking history, body mass index (BMI, kg/m<sup>2</sup>), comorbid conditions, pulmonary function, PS, histological type, treatment, and final clinical outcome were obtained. PS was based on the Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group (ECOG) classification. Histologically, separated NSCLC and small cell lung cancer (SCLC), SCLC were excluded from the study. Histological analysis of the tumor was based on the World Health Organization classification<sup>7</sup>. Using the clinical TNM classification, the study was limited to patients with stage IIIB or higher disease<sup>3</sup>. The patients who were transferred to other hospital for treatment or not followed up after diagnosis were excluded from this study subjects. Finally, 122 patients were included. They were classified into groups according to treatment modality.

### 2. Data collection

All patients underwent chest X-ray, chest computed tomography (CT), and evaluation of percutaneous needle aspiration samples, sputum cytology, and/or bronchoscopic biopsies. For diagnostic confirmation of metastasis to other sites, patients underwent bone scans, positron emission tomography, and brain magnetic resonance imaging or CT. Survival and causes of death were identified from the medical records, by interviews with the patients' families/doctors, or by accessing the national death registry data. The retrospective review of medical records and radiographic findings was approved by the Institutional Review Board of Ewha Medical Center (IRB No. 13-09-02).

### 3. Statistical analysis

For statistical analysis, the SPSS version 18.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA) was used throughout the study, and p<0.05 was taken to indicate statistical significance. Continuous variables were summarized by calculating the median and interquartile range (IQR). Cumulative survival probabilities were estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method, and the log-rank test was applied to compare survival curves between patient characteristics. Cox proportional hazard multivariate analysis was performed to identify the independent factors closely related to death. Factors associated with mortality in the univariate analysis were entered into the multivariate model, and non-significant factors were removed by means of a backward-selection procedure. Hazard ratios (HR) with 95% confidence intervals (CI) were used to report the results.

## Results

### 1. Clinical characteristics

The clinical characteristics of the 122 patients are listed in

Table 1. The median age was 76 years (range, 72–80 years) with 85 (70%) male patients. There were 47 patients (39%) with an ECOG PS of ≥3. Nineteen percent of patients had a BMI of <18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. Sixty-five patients (54%) had a history of smoking; 31 were current smokers and 34 were ex-smokers. Hypertension (34%) was the most common comorbidity, followed by chronic obstructive lung disease (24%), diabetes mellitus (16%), and pulmonary tuberculosis (13%). Pulmonary function test results were available for 82 patients (67%) at diagnosis and showed a median predicted forced vital capacity (FVC) of 77%, a predicted forced expiratory volume in 1 second (FEV<sub>1</sub>) of 77%, and an FEV<sub>1</sub>/FVC ratio of 69%. The pa-

tients were followed for a median of 4.2 months (IQR, 0.9–12.6 months).

## 2. Histology and metastasis

Among all 122 patients, 90 (74%) were diagnosed at stage IV. In terms of the histologic distribution, squamous cell car-

**Table 1. Clinical characteristics**

Variable	No. (%) (n=122)
Median age, yr	76 (72–80)
Male gender	85 (70)
ECOG	2 (1–3)
0–2	75 (61)
3–4	47 (39)
BMI, kg/m <sup>2</sup> (n=92)	21.9 (19.0–23.9)
<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	17 (19)
Smoking history (%)	
Never smoked	57 (46)
Smoker	65 (54)
Ex-smoker	34 (28)
Current smoker	31 (26)
Amount of smoking (pack-years)	20 (0–45)
Baseline pulmonary function test (n=82)	
FVC, % predicted	77 (60–89)
FEV <sub>1</sub> , % predicted	77 (58–93)
FEV <sub>1</sub> /FVC ratio	69 (62–76)
Comorbidity, %	
Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	29 (24)
Mild to moderate	20 (16)
Severe to very severe	9 (7)
Pulmonary tuberculosis	16 (13)
Hypertension	41 (34)
Diabetes mellitus	19 (16)
Cerebrovascular accident	10 (8)
Ischemic heart disease	7 (6)
Prior malignancy or double primary cancer	6 (5)

Values are presented as median (interquartile range) or number (%).

ECOG: Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group; BMI: body mass index; FVC: forced vital capacity; FEV<sub>1</sub>: forced expiratory volume in 1 second.

**Table 2. Pathology and staging**

Variable	No. (%)
Pathology	
Squamous cell carcinoma	41 (33.6)
Adenocarcinoma	40 (32.8)
Non-small cell carcinoma	29 (23.7)
Large cell carcinoma	3 (2.5)
Sarcoma	1 (0.8)
Poorly differentiated	1 (0.8)
Others	7 (5.7)
Stage (IIIB:IV)	32 (26):90 (74)
Site of metastasis	
Lung to lung	65 (53.3)
Pleura	56 (45.9)
Bone	36 (30.0)
Liver	12 (10.0)
Brain	11 (9.2)
Adrenal gland	9 (7.5)
Pericardium	5 (4.2)
Bowels	3 (2.5)

Values are presented as number (%).

**Table 3. Treatments**

Variable	No. (%)
Supportive care alone	69 (56.6)
Chemotherapy	
First-line chemotherapy	49 (40.2)
Platinum-based combination	31 (25.6)
Single-agent therapy	18 (14.2)
Second-line chemotherapy	15 (12.3)
≥Third-line chemotherapy	3 (2.4)
Radiotherapy	
Radiation of lung fields	9 (7.4)
Palliative therapy	5 (4.1)
Surgery after chemotherapy	2 (1.6)

Values are presented as number (%).

**Table 4.** Clinical outcomes and prognosis

Outcome	No. (%) (n = 122)
Clinical respiratory event during follow-up	
Pneumonia	25 (20.5)
Hemoptysis	8 (6.6)
Pulmonary thromboembolism	3 (2.5)
Overall mortality	111 (91.0)
Cause of mortality (n=111)	
Cancer progression as primary cause of death	103 (92.8)
Infection	5 (4.0)
Ischemic heart disease	2 (1.6)
Cerebrovascular accident	1 (0.8)
Survival duration after diagnosis, mo	6.2 (2.5–15.3)
1-Year survival	32.0%
2-Year survival	9.0%
3-Year survival	4.0%

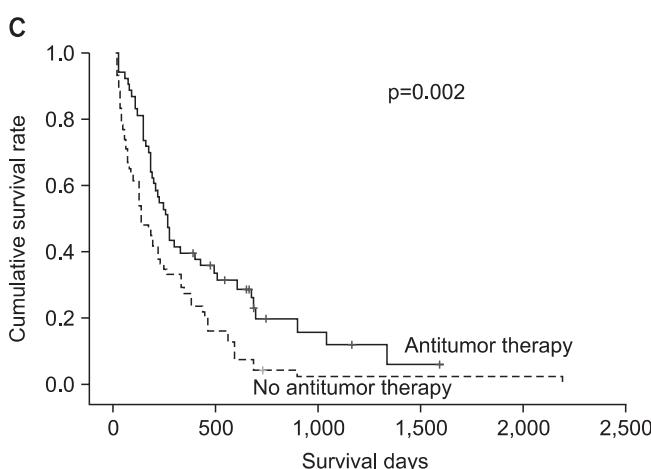
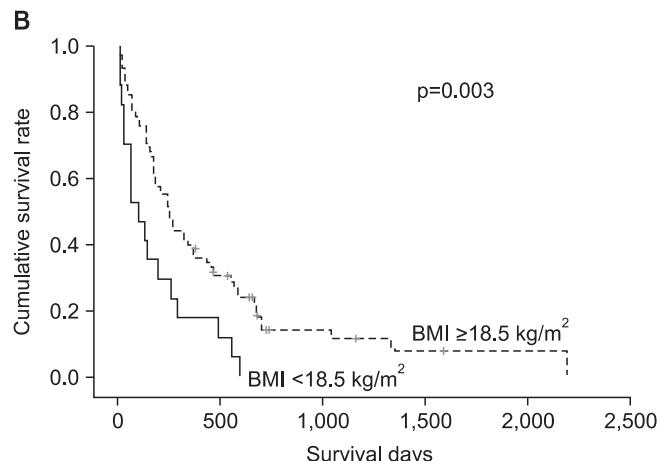
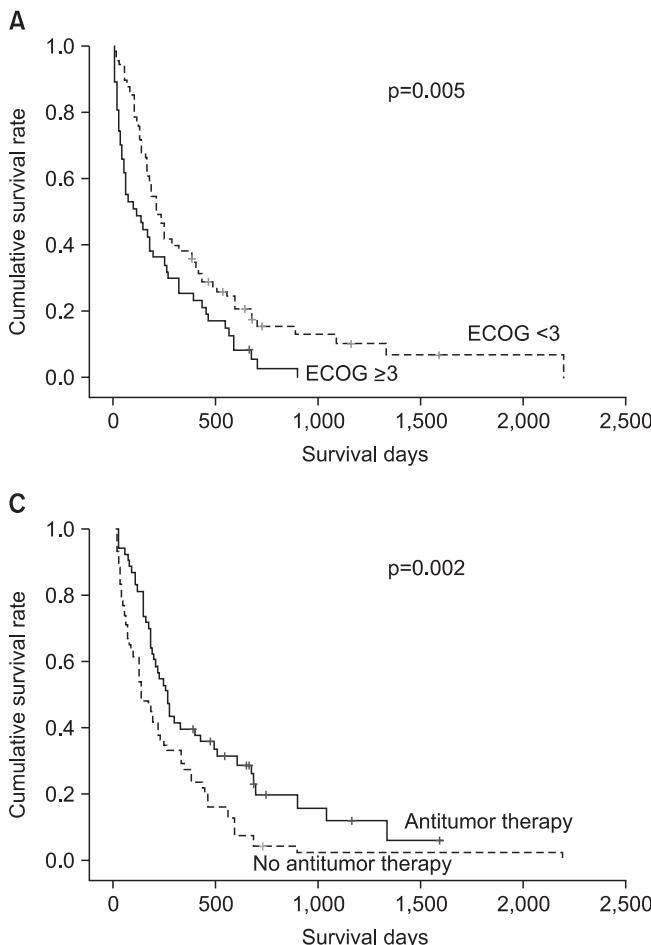
Values are presented as median (interquartile range) or number (%).

cinoma (33.6%) was the most frequent histologic type, followed by adenocarcinoma (32.8%), non-small cell carcinoma (23.7%), and others. Stage IV was divided into M1a and M1b according to metastasis sites. Sixty-five patients (53%) were M1a, and 49 patients (40%) were M1b. The most common site of distant metastasis was bone (Table 2).

### 3. Clinical course and outcome

Sixty-nine (56.6%) patients were managed with symptomatic supportive care without antitumor therapy. Regarding the initial antitumor therapy, 49 patients received chemotherapy, and nine received radiotherapy (Table 3). The first-line chemotherapy in most patients comprised platinum-based combination therapy (n=31).

The overall clinical outcomes are summarized in Table 4. Among the 122 patients, 111 had died as of January 2011. The median survival time was 6.2 months (IQR, 2.5–15.3 months) for patients with advanced NSCLC. According to the stage, the median survival of patients with stage IIIB disease was 7.0 months (IQR, 3.3–14.5 months) and that of patients with stage IV disease was 6.0 months (IQR, 2.3–15.5 months). The 1-year survival rate was 32%, and the 3-year survival rate was 4%. The



**Figure 1.** Kaplan-Meier Survival curves according to significant prognostic factors. (A) The cumulative survival rate as depicted graphically by the Kaplan-Meier method; p=0.005, ECOG ≥3 vs. ECOG <3. (B) The cumulative survival rate as depicted graphically by the Kaplan-Meier method; p=0.003, BMI <18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup> vs. BMI ≥ 18.5 kg/m<sup>2</sup>. (C) The cumulative survival rate as depicted graphically by the Kaplan-Meier method; p=0.002, antitumor therapy vs. no antitumor therapy.

**Table 5. Multivariate analysis of prognostic factors contributing to mortality**

Variable	Hazard ratio (95% confidence interval)	p-value
Male gender	2.220 (1.278–3.858)*	0.005
Body mass index<18.5 kg/m <sup>2</sup>	2.251 (1.289–3.929)	0.004
Supportive care alone	1.866 (1.188–2.930)	0.007

\*Cox proportional hazards model was used with the backward-elevation method with forced inclusion of variables significant in the univariate analysis.

most common cause of death was lung cancer progression (Table 4). During the follow-up period, adverse clinical respiratory events occurred in 36 patients (29.5%); pneumonia (n=25) was the leading cause requiring a visit to the hospital, followed by hemoptysis (n=8) and pulmonary thromboembolism (n=3).

#### 4. Prognostic factors contributing to mortality

Three factors were associated with mortality based on the Kaplan-Meier survival curves and log-rank tests ( $p<0.05$ ): an ECOG PS of  $\geq 3$  ( $p=0.005$ ), a BMI of  $<18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$  ( $p=0.003$ ), and symptomatic supportive care without antitumor therapy ( $p=0.002$ ) (Figure 1). Patients with a poor ECOG PS of  $\geq 3$  showed a shorter median survival than those with an ECOG PS of  $\leq 2$  (123 days [95% CI, 7–238 days] vs. 221 days [95% CI, 150–292 days];  $p=0.005$ ). Patients with a BMI of  $<18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$  had a median survival of 103 days (95% CI, 35–171 days), while those with a BMI of  $\geq 18.5 \text{ kg/m}^2$  had a median survival of 252 days (95% CI, 148–356 days;  $p=0.003$ ). The median survival for patients with any one of the antitumor therapies was 262 days (95% CI, 206–318 days), while that for patients who had received symptomatic supportive care without antitumor therapy was 143 days (95% CI, 84–202 days;  $p=0.002$ ). However, no significant difference was found in median survival with respect to smoking history ( $p=0.293$ ), stage ( $p=0.700$ ), and histology type ( $p=0.116$ ). After considering age, gender, smoking history, stage and histology, these three factors were introduced into the Cox regression hazard model using a backward-elevation method, which revealed that male gender (HR, 2.22; 95% CI, 1.28–3.86;  $p=0.005$ ), low BMI (HR, 2.25; 95% CI, 1.29–3.93;  $p=0.004$ ), and receiving supportive care only (HR, 1.87; 95% CI, 1.19–2.93;  $p=0.007$ ) were independent predictive factors for a shorter survival duration (Table 5).

## Discussion

The results of the present study show that elderly patients with advanced NSCLC have a poor prognosis, particularly

male patients, those with a low BMI, and those who receive symptomatic supportive care without antitumor therapy. Our results suggest that female patients, those with a good nutritional status, and those who have received antitumor therapy could be expected to have a better prognosis even in aged.

Since 2000, lung cancer in Korea as well as worldwide has remained a leading cause of cancer death disease, and its incidence is expected to increase<sup>1,8</sup>. Previous studies have often been based on those over than 65 years of age, as a study including elderly population epidemiologically, but most recent studies of chemotherapy in elderly patients have been based on those over 70 years of age; thus, our study population was  $\geq 70$  years old. According to a Korean report, the most common histologic type of NSCLC is adenocarcinoma. However, Kim et al.<sup>9</sup> surveyed one region in 2008 and found a higher incidence of squamous cell carcinoma than adenocarcinoma; Jung et al.<sup>4</sup> reported the same results in 2012. Likewise, our data suggest a higher incidence of squamous cell carcinoma (33.6%) than of adenocarcinoma (32.8%). These results were thought to be associated with age<sup>10,11</sup> and gender<sup>2,11</sup>. The proportion of histologic types of cancer other than adenocarcinoma, such as squamous cell carcinoma, increased with age. Moreover, because this study included mostly male patients (70%), our results were expected to be similar. However, in this study the third most common histologic type was non-small-cell carcinoma. In an analysis of non-small cell carcinoma by year, no difference was found from 2005 to 2008; however, since 2009, the frequency of this histologic result has decreased substantially. This may be because of the increasing sophistication of histological classification due to developments in technology and immunology. Histological classification may have been underestimated in our study; additional research is needed to further clarify this issue.

Berghmans et al. reviewed conventional prognostic factors in stage III NSCLC by performing a meta-analysis<sup>12</sup>. According to this review, age, gender, PS, histology, and hemoglobin level were the most commonly reported prognostic factors in non-operable stages of NSCLC<sup>12</sup>. Female patients with lung cancer have a longer survival period than do males<sup>13</sup>, as reported in a survey of patients in Korea<sup>2,11</sup>, female patients showed a better prognosis than those of male in our study. Similarly, the most common histologic type in female patients in the present study was adenocarcinoma (60%), and most female patients were nonsmokers (76%). Other factors, such as cancer stage and initial treatment, showed no differences between the genders. But Jang et al.<sup>11</sup> suggested that gender differences have an influence until 70 years of age, but not beyond. So further studies involving elderly female patients with lung cancer are warranted.

Some studies have shown that the ECOG PS score is increased in elderly patients<sup>13</sup> and is a prognostic factor for advanced NSCLC<sup>14</sup>. However, other studies have suggested no relationship between age and PS<sup>15</sup>. In this study, 39% of

patients had a poor PS (ECOG PS score  $\geq 3$ ), and our findings suggest that such patients have a poorer prognosis, although this factor may not have been significantly associated with prognosis because of the small sample size. Our findings show that patients with a lower BMI have a poorer prognosis. BMI is known to reflect the general nutritional status, which is an important factor affecting the response to treatment and progression. The influence of BMI in several types of cancers has been investigated<sup>16</sup>. However, of lung cancer, BMI rarely has been studied. Yang et al.<sup>17</sup> suggested that variations of patient's weight could be related with survival in lung cancer, and Luo et al.<sup>18</sup> suggested low BMI to be a predictor of survival in patients with NSCLC.

More than half of the patients in the present study did not receive antitumor therapy and were managed with symptomatic supportive care. This result is similar to another survey of elderly patients in Korea<sup>2</sup>, in which antitumor therapy was an independent prognostic factor for lung cancer. Our findings also suggest that this factor affected survival, despite enrollment of only elderly patients. However, among 75 patients with a good PS (ECOG PS of  $\leq 2$ ), 40 patients did receive active antitumor therapy in this study. The authors therefore consider that the efforts of physicians would be required to change an awareness of antitumor therapy in elderly patients to both patients and caregivers. Undergoing an antitumor therapy increased the medial survival period, and thus affected survival. Given this evidence that treatment can prolong survival, physicians should advise elderly patients with advanced NSCLC accordingly. Because our study was enrolled patients before epidermal growth factor receptor tyrosine kinase inhibitor (EGFR-TKI) being used as initial antitumor therapy in Korea, only a small number of patients were treated with EGFR-TKI. However, EGFR-TKI was known to be effective to particularly elderly and poor PS patients, for patients with either never-smoker status or adenocarcinoma; histologic type<sup>19</sup>. NSCLC Patients should be evaluated to provide them with the most appropriate antitumor therapy based on tumor biology and be considered oral agents for initial antitumor therapy based on general status.

Our study has several drawbacks related to its retrospective nature and inclusion of a relatively small number of cases from only one tertiary hospital. Our inclusion of only patients with advanced NSCLC means that the subjects were not representative of the clinical characteristics of the entire population of elderly patients with NSCLC. More large-scale studies of elderly patients with NSCLC are warranted.

In conclusion, male gender, low BMI, and symptomatic supportive care without antitumor therapy were poor prognostic factors for survival. According to the current results and previous studies, elderly with advanced NSCLC including poor PS patients, benefit from antitumor therapy, although they tend to remain undertreated. In future, because lung cancer in elderly patients will increase and the medical environment will

be developed at the same time, all advanced NSCLC patients should be referred for therapeutic evaluation, physicians should actively recommend to receive antitumor therapy by providing appropriate information about the lung cancer and understanding about the effects of treatment to patients and their families. And additional molecular evaluation may offer to match patients with available treatment. Therefore, although elderly advanced NSCLC patients, antitumor therapy is positively considered because those affected survival.

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